PLATFORM Of the American Party, adopted at the section of the National Council, June 9, 1857.

1st. An humble scknowledgment to the Sureme Being, for His protecting care vousheafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary orruggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the mispendence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as he palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

dence, 8d. Americans must rule America, and to this ond native-horn citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others:

i tn. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born chizens; but

oth. No person should be selected for political ste on, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any loreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintering of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress, with

t) this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual tates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the 1 ght of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate their demostic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any

such Territory, ought to participate in the forma-tion of the constitution, or in the ensetment of laws for said Territory or State.

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citi-zens of the United States to the right of suffrage,

or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of the cone years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, a indispensable requisite for citizenship herea or, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing memory shapes: but no interference. from landing upon our chores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners. 10th. Opposition to any union between Church

and State; no interserence with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for effice.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by

competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.26 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 3 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimora, Philadelphia, and New York.

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.39 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.18 a.
m.; 3 and 5.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the hoats leave at 6 s. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern cats.

For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 7% a.m. and 8% p. m.

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.]

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave

and Saturday at 655 a. m.

For Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 655 a. m.
For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 655 a. m.
For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Salurday at 614 a. at.
For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday,
Thursday and Salurday at 414 a. m.
For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave
Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 n. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 n. m. Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 356

p. m. and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  a. m. second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives

at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. in. Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m. Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 2 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

For Tobacco Mail closes of 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

and Saturday at 2 p. m.
Georgetown Mail closes at 5 1/2 p. m. and 2 p. m.,
and arrives at 5 n. m. and 3 p. m.
Upper Mariboro Mail closes daily, except Sunday,
at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a.m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a.m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania, avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelplia, and intermediate points; connecting at New ork with the Esstern line to St. Johns and the Western line to N. w Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

Southern Telegraph, National Hotel, or New York, content of the Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Southern Telegraph, National Hotel, To New Or-

lorns via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mo-bi e, and intermediate points, including all the sen-

board cities.

Western Te' graph, Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixthan i Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and Intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

T. K. GRAY.

D Street, one door west of National Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C. J. M. BURKE,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington City, D. C. P. S .- Repairing done in the most neat and sub-

# THE AMERICAN.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

## WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512

Seventh etreet, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest onse and comfort from his glasses.

Wilmeron, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have bad the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

W. A. WALKER.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1954.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's
Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness,
clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render
them particularly recommendable to those whose
merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want
of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias
fally qualitied to determine the focus of the eye, both
by his optical knowledge and experience, and by
means of his optometer. In addition, I can further
state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauka, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Sciety of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Soldiers and Coentrymen:—We have met this evening perhaps for the last time. We have shared the will of the march, the peril of the fight, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less futigre with these lens than anywe had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

Soldiers and Coentrymen:—We have met this evening perhaps for the last time. We shave met dured the cold and hunger, the contumely of the internal foc, and the courage of the foreign oppressor. We have sat, night after night, heride the camp fire; we have to dure the cold and hunger, the contumely of the three camp fire; we have the cold the dismay of the retreat alike; we have end dured the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject the cold and hunger, the contumely of the subject, which called us to duty, or the beat of the tatioo, w

for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystal-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, quire artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Sinkins, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

e sight.
Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell,
Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. Mr. J. TOBIAS

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glassos—one for use in the daylight, and oze for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

Erowan Sermas.

EDWAD STUBBS, Of Department of State.

Petersburg, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Speciacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid. J. F. Max. See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time
during the year, and will be charged from the
date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic
year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until
the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front,
90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely
inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another
building of the same size and external appearance on
the west side of the present edifice. This building
is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy
cerly in the spring.

the west side of the present editice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, sighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gramasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparring a thorough, extensive, and refined education as, any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Chi. ch as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

Chirch as parents designate, accompanies and a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic year; payable balf yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address

H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.

Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

JOHN L. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Eighth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

And have they not taken the sword? Let the d solated plain, the blood-sodden valleys, the burned farm-house blackening in the sun, the sacked village, and the rawaged town, answer—let the whitening bones of the butchered farmer, strewn along the fields of his homestead, answer-let the starving mother, with her babe clinging to the withered breat that can afford no and her tabe answer.

It was but a day past and our land slept in the quiet of peac. War was not here; wrong was not here. Fraud and woe, and misery and want, dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods arose the blue smoke of the that they would in a short time, in all probability,

do these foreign hirelings slay our people! They through our towns, they darken our plains, and now they encompass our posts on the lonely plain plets the work, if aided by a few vigorous blows was notate his own physic and read his own rhyus.

They that take the sword shall perish by the Brothren, think me not unworthy of belief when tell you that the doom of the British is near. Think me not vain when I tell you that beyond the cloud that now enshrouds us, I see, gathering thick and fast, the darker cloud and blacker storm of Divine re-tribution!

They may conquer us to-morrow. Might and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from this field; but the hour of God's own vengeance

will come! Aye, if in the vast solitude of eternal space, if in the heart of the boundless universe, there throbs the being of an awful God, quick to avenge and sure to punish guilt, then will the man George Brunswick, called King, feel in his brain and heart, the vengeance of the eternal Jehovah! A blight will be upon his life—a withered brain and an accursed intellect; a blight will be on his children and on his people. Great God, how dread

the punishment! A crowded populace, peopling the dense towns where the man of money thrives while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all its forms of terror; an ignorant and God-defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions a proud and merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong, and heaping insult upon robbery and fraud; royalty corrept to the very heart, and aristocracrotten to the core; crime and want linked hand in hand, and tempting men to deeds of wee and death—these are a part of the doom and retribution that is to come upon the English throne and

Soldiers-I look around upon your familiar face with a strange interest! To morrow morning we will go forth to the battle-for need I tell you that your unworthy minister will march forth to battle Need I exhort you to fight the good fight, to fight

Lynchesis, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. Blackponu, M. D.

Nonrolk, V.A., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Speciacles that were greated and of the weakness of my sight. This Nonrotk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Speciacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed inconvenience should have been taken by the ministers of the crown to strengthan the hands of the British officers, and reinferce the British troops in that empire, with a view, not only to conquer the mutinous native troops, but to arrest, by the presence f a strong force, the further spread of the mutiny. That things were at one moment is an sustenance, let her answer with the death rattle exceedingly critical state, the general alarm in mingling with the murmuring tones that marked the last struggle of her life; let the dying mother Times, sufficiently attast. But a favorable change exceedingly critical state, the general alarm in has taken place; at least things were not in so bad a condition when the latest accounts left India, as it was apprehended they would be, and British troops would be constantly arriving, so settler's cabin, and golden fields of corn looked be able to take Delhi by storm. This accomsettler's cabin, and golden neids of the wilderness, and forth from amid the waste of the wilderness, and plis ed, and the principal head of this hydra of the forest.

Now, God of mercy, behold the change! Under seeing the face of those stationed at their strongwould be lopped off. Other mutinous troops, the shadow of a pretext, under the sanctity of the | hold, would begin to waver, desert their leaders, name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, and look out each one for his own safety. Trea-

The London Times of July 29 las the following remarks on the telegraphic synopsis of the latest

news from India: " The mail which I ft Bombay on the 1st of this nonth, sixteen days after the previous departure, may be considered to repo t affairs as unchanged as they could be in that interval. The motiny had continued to spread in the Bengal army, which was to be forespen; but it had evidently not exceeded its original bounds. Delhi had not iven captured, but the insurgents had betrayed the weakness of their position by some considera-Barrackpore had been quietly disarmed. At Madras there was an uneasy feeling, but neither there nor at Bombay was there the slightest sign of dissatisfaction. Nothing is reported of the Punianh.

interior, and surrounded by a circle of order and loyalty. On every side our basis of operations is indisturbed, and, at the very worst, it is now little more than one of those local wars with a State or Confederacy such as we have had a dozen times over since the beginning of the century. We have no wish whatever to make the best of the news, but it certainly would cost a little violence to torture more out of it. The worst is told when it is stated that Delhi was still in the hands

TO ALL THATVALUETHER SIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS,

M NO. 6.

became the many contents of th

A scull without a tongue often preaches better than a scull that has a tongue.

Words hurt more than blows, and heal more than

An injury committed with a good grace, will often be more tolerable than a benefit conferred with an ill one.

It is a noble mind that exults not over a fallen

oe; it is a weak one that tramples on him. "Press not to far a fallen foe." EPIGRAM ON SIR JOHN HILL. Who was an anothecary and wrote farces. For physic and farces.

His forces are physic, And his physic a farce is It was said of this executric character that he

His equal there searce is

Was to take his own physic and read his own rhymes

The lessous of adversity are often the most benigh, when they seem the most severe. The depression of vanity sometimes enobles the feeling The mind which does not wholly sink under misfortune, rises above it more lofty than before, and strengthed by affliction.

> Correspondence of the American. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1857. THE PRIESTHOOD.

Whoever reads the history of the church of Rome the weakness of their position by some considerable sorties, and their own want of courage, discipline, or generalsaip, or by being beaten with great slaughter. So far as regards the beseigers and besieged, time would be in two of the former, injurious as the example would be in other parts of India. The peaceful and industrious population of Bengal proper, watch the struggle much as we do, only having much more to lost and much less to do. Haway r. as a measure of an output of the church of Rome, and support the history of the church of Rome, and dispassionately contemplates the awful disclosure which, in it appeared, must be convinced that the Roman Catholic religion, instead of point-cally grades and keeps in travelling order the broad tumpike that leads to Pluto's sable kingdom; and the various structures in which that religion is taught, are only the workshops of old Beelzebub, and much less to do. Haway r. as a measure of and much less to do. However, as a measure of precaution, the native regiments at Calcutta and for the manufactory of lest sonis. The workmen,

In a conversation with a learned member of the Here, then, it is evident that the mutiny is Romish church, I asked if the secrets of the cononfined to the northwest provinces, far in the fessional were ever disclosed by the confessor; and when I propounded the interrogatory I was certain that I should receive a correct reply. Many years have passed since that time, and many, very many who were then in all the prime and vigor of manhood, with brilliant prospects in the fifther. have since gone down to the silent tomb, and now mingle with the dead, but yet, notwithstanding this lapse of time and its consequences, the answer which the learned father of the church gave, is as for your homesteads, for your wives and children?

My friends, I might urge you to fight by the galling memories of British wrongs. Walton—
I might tell you of your father butchered in the silence of the injurgents were much more numer ous, and, in addition to a fanatical population, letter provided with artillery and ammunition, we confessor, and the population confessor and the silence of the night on the plains of Trenton; I wight picture his grey hairs dabbled in blood; I might ring his death shrick in your ears. Shelmire—I might tell you of a butchered mother, and a sister outraged; the lonely farmhouse, the night

made in confession, though the government of a country demended that admission to save it from ruin. Now, one would infer from this that it. Catholic religion teaches its votaries to violate oaths; and when man once become accustomed to the violation of oaths, they dive headlong into the ocean of sin, and drag to the bottom all within their damning influence. The members of the church believe that whatever is is right in the Romlish persuasion, and consequently this blind confidence in the infalliability of the church, is calculated to and it does curlanger, not only the anterty of States, but also that domestic sine qua non without the but also that domestic sine qua non without the exclusive control of which existence must indeed be hell on earth. But, then, the letcherous priest, whose stoken hours of opportunity give an eternity

Declers in Couch and Cabinet Hardware, Carriage Dry Goods, Bar Iron and Steel, Cutlery, &c., &c. A well assorted stock of goods in their line of trade is offered to city and country consumers at low prices,

for cash. CARD. CARD.

ETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to mychasers.

chable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent-large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

F. M. MAGRUDER.

Boot and Shoe store, No. 372, corner 7th and I at an 8-tf.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE A valuable Grist and Saw Mill, sinuated in Prince George's comovy Md., about two-and-a-half nades from Blad naburg. This property is within a half mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and seven and a half miles from Washington city. There is connected with it 15 g acres of land in good condition, and an excellent dwelling house, with a pump of water in the yard, Stable, Smoke-House, &c., and a fine young orchard. The Mill has a good run of custom, and a never failing stream of water; also, contiguous to the E-rest of Prince George's county, the best grain c usty in the State.

For prince and winer information, apply to MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For price and other information, apply to WM, H. GHAPMAN, Seventh street cast, Washington City.

NEW HARDWARE STORE, No. 34, Centre Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets,

JOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old butainess at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this mar-ket; and he pledges his entire devotion to the inter-ests of those who will favor him with their patronage.

CARD.

CARD.

To the Trustees of Public Schools.

Washington, August 5, 1867

Gentlemen: We deem it our duty to call your attention, as Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington city, to a young lady, residing in the Fourth Ward, on Delaware avenue, by the name of Wiss Julia A. H. Hare, the daughtee of Bestrand E. Hays, formerly of Virginia. This young lady has given great satisfaction to many parents on account of the advancement of their children in their studies. She is a lady of high attainments and of the best families, and we know her to be well adapted and qualified to tends all the branches of an English chication, and that she will take pride in the advancement of her papils, and use every effort to make them good and tipe scholars. With the cancent of the lady, and the approbation of her parents, we, who have been her patrons, call on your dignified body to give her a position as teacher in the Public Schools. We shall in highly gratified if the is successful, believing that ne highly gratified if she is successful, believing that she will give satisfaction to all.

Samuel Cassida, Winright Preston, George Butterbaugh, W. N. King, George Cunningham, John T. Pilson, au 8-31

Michael T. Bayne, R. T. Mills, Francis Ward, Francis Ward Mary Brown,